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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/685,764

10/15/2003

Jeffrey C. Schlimmer

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EXAMINER

CAMPBELL, JOSHUA D

ART UNIT

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/685,764	Applicant(s) SCHLIMMER ET AL.	
	Examiner JOSHUA D. CAMPBELL	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 January 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed on 01/30/2009.
2. Claims 15-39 are pending in the case. Claims 1-14 are cancelled. Claims 15, 21, and 26 are independent claims. Claims 15, 21, and 26 have been amended.
3. The rejection of claims 15-39 remain rejected 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Altova Inc. & Altova GmbH, "XML Spy Suite 4.4, User and Reference Manual Version 4.1, copyright 1998-2001, dated May 24, 2002, cover, copyright page, and pages I-XVI, and 1-586, [hereinafter "XML Spy"], in view of Orr (hereinafter Orr, U.S. Patent No. 7,124,357 issued October 2006 has been withdrawn in view of the amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.
5. Claims 15-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The newly amended limitation states, "...wherein the homogenized comprises combining within a single package data

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encoded as XML and embedded opaque binary data with losing information," (emphasis added). There is no definition anywhere in the specification for what "losing information" and how it would be combined as a part of the single package of data. The examiner can not find any definition known in the art for what data would be considered "losing information" and how it would be used, thus at this time the examiner can not make a determination of how this limitation is to be interpreted. Thus, the examiner is forced to interpret the claims as if the phrase "with losing information" was not a part of the claim. Proper correction is required.

Claim Objections

6. Claims 15-25 are objected to because of the following informalities: in claims 15 (line 10) and 21 (line 10) the limitation states, "...wherein the homogenized comprises..." which is grammatically incorrect. It is clear that in order for the claim to properly convey its meaning it should be changed to, "...wherein the homogenized data comprises". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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7. Claims 15-39 remain rejected 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Altova Inc. & Altova GmbH, "XML Spy Suite 4.4, User and Reference Manual Version 4.1, copyright 1998-2001, dated May 24, 2002, cover, copyright page, and pages I-XVI, and 1-586, [hereinafter "XML Spy"], in view of Orr (hereinafter Orr, U.S. Patent No. 7,124,357 issued October 2006, further in view of Bosworth et al. (hereinafter Bosworth, "XML, SOAP and Binary Data," published February 24, 2003).

Regarding **independent claim 15**, XML Spy teaches:

A computer readable medium...comprising:

A first data field encoded according to a first format; and

A second data field...second format;

Wherein the first data field and the second data field are homogenized data according to a reference encoding format.

(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching combining data with different encodings and changing the encodings to a single encoding.

Specifically, see, XML Spy, pages 117-131, teaching "encoding," page 123, "save" and "save as," page 124, as methods for changing the format of an electronic file to a reference encoding.

See also, XML Spy, pages 208-209, teaching "import text file," "which lets you import any structured text file into XML Spy and convert it to XML format immediately. This is useful when you want to import legacy data from older systems, as most software products support a text export interface of some kind." It is inherent that since XML Spy will import any structured text file and convert it to XML format immediately,

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and since there are more than one form of structured text file, and since files may be combined in XML, that at least two different encodings can be combined as homogenized data (i.e. as a single package) in according to the reference encoding – XML.)

See also, XML Spy, pages 303-304, teaching “encoding” where a “default encoding for new files can be pre-determined in the settings dialog box so that each new document is automatically created with a proper XML-declaration” thereby teaching that a plurality of files may be encoded to the same homogenized data according to a default reference encoding.

See also, XML Spy, pages 551-553, teaching that all XML files from formats on a variety of machines and languages, will be homogenized to the reference encoding of Unicode.)

Regarding the claimed limitation -

Wherein the homogenized comprises combining within a single package without having to perform character set-to-character set encodings

It is noted that Applicant’s specification paragraph [0006] describes the above as resulting from “combining data having at least two different encodings and presenting the combined data as homogenized data according to a reference encoding”. Since XML Spy teaches this, as explained above, XML Spy therefore teaches the resulting limitation of “not having to perform character set-to-character set encodings”.

XML Spy clearly teaches XML as a format. XML does not specifically teach jpeg as a second format, presentation into a single electronic format wherein the format can

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be generalized into other formats. However, Orr teaches a method of producing a finished page (XML) by first capturing a screenshot (jpeg), combining said image with text into said finished XML page. It is also noted that the finished page can be in any number of formats (Orr at least column 6 lines 35-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Orr to XML Spy, providing XML Spy the benefit of easily creating XML based training and educational materials.

Neither XML Spy nor Orr explicitly discloses that the data is encoded as XML and embedded opaque binary data without losing information, without having to perform character set-to-character set encodings and avoiding data bloat. However, Bosworth explicitly discloses that well-known XML technologies (such as the XInclude mechanism) can be used to create homogenized data encoded as XML and embedded opaque binary data without losing information, without having to perform character set-to-character set encodings and avoiding data bloat (page 6, "Flexibility in Representation, Consistency in Model" of Bosworth). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of XML Spy and Orr with the teachings of Bosworth because it would allowed opaque binary data to be included as a part of an the InfoSet, whilst avoiding the penalties of actually encoding and decoding the data.

Regarding **dependent claim 16**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the reference encoding is XML.

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(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching encoding in Unicode (for XML) and other encodings being all translated to Unicode (XML).

Regarding **dependent claim 17**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the combined data is encoded into a single XML information set.

(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching encoding in Unicode (for XML) and other encodings being all translated to Unicode (XML).)

Regarding **dependent claim 18**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the combining comprises referring to data using an include element to reference binary data.

(See, XML Spy, pages 6, 123, and 374, teaching the use of ASCII as an accommodated binary code within the invention and within the include codes in the header of the program.)

Regarding **dependent claim 19**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein a href (Hypertext REFerence) attribute of the include element provides a universal resource identifier of the binary data to be referenced.

(See, XML Spy, page 204, teaching an href to a universal resource identifier (URL).)

Regarding **dependent claim 20**, XML Spy teaches:

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wherein the SOAP header block points to any one of a web resource, an audio resource, and an image resource.

(See, XML Spy, pages 115, 188, 295, 379-380, 414, and 436, teaching use of a cache for reloading files with URLs. And see, XML Spy, page 8, teaching that XML Spy will handle graphics as representations of media resources.)

Regarding **independent claim 21**, XML Spy teaches:

*A method of combining formats for an electronic file, comprising:
combining data having at least two different encodings; and
presenting the combined data as homogenized data according to a
reference encoding.*

(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching combining data with different encodings and changing the encodings to a single encoding.

Specifically, see, XML Spy, pages 117-131, teaching “encoding,” page 123, “save” and “save as,” page 124, as methods for changing the format of an electronic file to a reference encoding.

See also, XML Spy, pages 208-209, teaching “import text file,” “which lets you import any structured text file into XML Spy and convert it to XML format immediately. This is useful when you want to import legacy data from older systems, as most software products support a text export interface of some kind.” It is inherent that since XML Spy will import any structured text file and convert it to XML format immediately, and since there are more than one form of structured text file, and since files may be

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combined in XML, that at least two different encodings can be combined as homogenized data in according to the reference encoding – XML.)

See also, XML Spy, pages 303-304, teaching “encoding” where a “default encoding for new files can be pre-determined in the settings dialog box so that each new document is automatically created with a proper XML-declaration” thereby teaching that a plurality of files may be encoded to the same homogenized data according to a default reference encoding.

See also, XML Spy, pages 551-553, teaching that all XML files from formats on a variety of machines and languages, will be homogenized to the reference encoding of Unicode.)

Regarding the claimed limitation -

Wherein the homogenized comprises combining within a single package without having to perform character set-to-character set encodings

It is noted that Applicant’s specification paragraph [0006] describes the above as resulting from “combining data having at least two different encodings and presenting the combined data as homogenized data according to a reference encoding”. Since XML Spy teaches this, as explained above, XML Spy therefore teaches the resulting limitation of “not having to perform character set-to-character set encodings”.

XML Spy clearly teaches XML as a format. XML does not specifically teach jpeg as a second format, presentation into a single electronic format wherein the format can be generalized into other formats. However, Orr teaches a method of producing a finished page (XML) by first capturing a screenshot (jpeg), combining said image with

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text into said finished XML page. It is also noted that the finished page can be in any number of formats (Orr at least column 6 lines 35-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Orr to XML Spy, providing XML Spy the benefit of easily creating XML based training and educational materials.

Neither XML Spy nor Orr explicitly discloses that the data is encoded as XML and embedded opaque binary data without losing information, without having to perform character set-to-character set encodings and avoiding data bloat. However, Bosworth explicitly discloses that well-known XML technologies (such as the XInclude mechanism) can be used to create homogenized data encoded as XML and embedded opaque binary data without losing information, without having to perform character set-to-character set encodings and avoiding data bloat (page 6, "Flexibility in Representation, Consistency in Model" of Bosworth). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of XML Spy and Orr with the teachings of Bosworth because it would allowed opaque binary data to be included as a part of an the InfoSet, whilst avoiding the penalties of actually encoding and decoding the data.

Regarding **dependent claim 22**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the reference encoding is XML.

(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching encoding in Unicode (for XML) and other encodings being all translated to Unicode (XML).

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Regarding **dependent claim 23**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the combined data is encoded into a single XML information set.

(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching encoding in Unicode (for XML) and other encodings being all translated to Unicode (XML).)

Regarding **dependent claim 24**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the combining comprises combining data fragments, each data fragment being defined by values corresponding to a respective encoding, length, and content.

(It is noted that the phrase “interleaving data” is not found to be expressly defined in the specification, except from what appears to be a contextual definition of the phrase “interleaved data” as follows: “FIG. 3 refers to the mixed content encoding combination technique, by which data having at least two different encodings is interleaved, i.e., combined, in accordance with a reference encoding.” See, figure 3, and disclosure, paragraph [0046]. Based on the specification and the context of the claims, the Examiner reads the limitation of combining comprising “interleaving data” to mean data which is a block containing more than one encoding, which is then read by the program and combined into one encoding such as Unicode. Such interpretation will be used for the remainder of this Office Action.

See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching many different encodings singularly or in combination being all translated to Unicode (XML) or other designated encoding. It is noted that XML Spy will translate most encodings into

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a variety of second encodings, including into Unicode for XML. The character of the original encodings and whether the block of data contains one or more than one encoding does not affect the translation. Additionally, the manner of notation of the data in the first encoding (i.e., “encoding, length, and content”) does not affect the translation and is read as non-functional descriptive language such that it is not limiting on the claimed invention.)

Regarding **dependent claim 25**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein a data fragment is notated as <encoding><length><content>.

(It is noted that the phrase “interleaving data” is not found to be expressly defined in the specification, except from what appears to be a contextual definition of the phrase “interleaved data” as follows: “FIG. 3 refers to the mixed content encoding combination technique, by which data having at least two different encodings is interleaved, i.e., combined, in accordance with a reference encoding.” See, figure 3, and disclosure, paragraph [0046]. Based on the specification and the context of the claims, the Examiner reads the limitation of combining comprising “interleaving data” to mean data which is a block containing more than one encoding, which is then read by the program and combined into one encoding such as Unicode. Such interpretation will be used for the remainder of this Office Action.

See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching many different encodings singularly or in combination being all translated to Unicode (XML) or other designated encoding. It is noted that XML Spy will translate most encodings into

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a variety of second encodings, including into Unicode for XML. The character of the original encodings and whether the block of data contains one or more than one encoding does not affect the translation. Additionally, the manner of notation of the data in the first encoding (i.e., “encoding, length, and content”) does not affect the translation and is read as non-functional descriptive language such that it is not limiting on the claimed invention.)

Regarding **independent claim 26**:

Claim 26 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 15 and, in further view of the following is rejected along the same rationale. Claim 15 does not specify transmitting data to a receiving node, however, transmission of data to a node is inherent in the translation of data to a XML format which is taught in XML Spy, and which is based on hierarchical organization including nodes. All data within XML Spy is within nodes.)

Regarding **dependent claim 27**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the reference encoding includes at least one of the at least two different encodings.

(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching encoding in Unicode (for XML) and other encodings being all translated to Unicode (XML).)

Regarding **dependent claim 28**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the reference encoding is XML.

(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching encoding in Unicode (for XML) and other encodings being all translated to Unicode (XML).

Regarding **dependent claim 29**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the combined data is encoded into a single XML information set.

(See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching encoding in Unicode (for XML) and other encodings being all translated to Unicode (XML).)

Regarding **dependent claim 30**, XML Spy teaches:

A method according to claim 26, wherein the combining includes resolving to data.

(It is noted that the specification expressly defines the term “resolve” as follows: “*It should be noted that, as utilized within this description, the term "resolve" refers to linking or pointing to referenced data.*” See, disclosure, paragraph [0016]. It is believed by the Examiner based on the context of the definition in the disclosure that the Applicants intended the stated definition of “resolve” to apply to the term “resolving,” as used in claim 30, and, accordingly, the term will be so read for the remainder of this Office Action.

It is further noted that the function of “linking or pointing to referenced data” is consistent with the function of “referencing,” which was known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to refer to a reference data type, and was defined as

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follows: “A data type that is represented by a reference (similar to a pointer) to the type’s actual value. If a reference type is assigned to a variable, that variable references (or ‘points to’) the original value.” See, “Microsoft Computer Dictionary, Fifth Edition,” Microsoft Press, 2002, definition of “reference type.”

Based on the definitions and the use of the terms in context of the claims, the terms “reference” as used in claim 5, is read as having the same function as the term “resolving” as used in claim 30.

Therefore, based on the stated interpretations of the claim language, claim 30 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 5 and is rejected along the same rationale.)

Regarding **dependent claim 31**, (It is noted that the phrase “interleaving data” is not found to be expressly defined in the specification, except from what appears to be a contextual definition of the phrase “interleaved data” as follows: “*FIG. 3 refers to the mixed content encoding combination technique, by which data having at least two different encodings is interleaved, i.e., combined, in accordance with a reference encoding.*” See, figure 3, and disclosure, paragraph [0046]. Based on the specification and the context of the claims, the Examiner reads the limitation of combining comprising “interleaving data” to mean data which is a block containing more than one encoding, which is then read by the program and combined into one encoding such as Unicode. Such interpretation will be used for the remainder of this Office Action.

See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching many different encodings singularly or in combination being all translated to Unicode (XML) or other designated encoding. It is noted that XML Spy will translate most encodings into a variety of second encodings, including into Unicode for XML. The character of the original encodings and whether the block of data contains one or more than one encoding does not affect the translation.)

Regarding **dependent claim 32**, XML Spy teaches:

A method according to claim 30, wherein the combining includes resolving to data using an include element to reference binary data.

(It is noted that the specification expressly defines the term “resolve” as follows: “*It should be noted that, as utilized within this description, the term “resolve” refers to linking or pointing to referenced data.*” See, disclosure, paragraph [0016]. It is believed by the Examiner based on the context of the definition in the disclosure that the Applicants intended the stated definition of “resolve” to apply to the term “resolving,” as used in claim 30, and, accordingly, the term will be so read for the remainder of this Office Action.

It is further noted that the function of “linking or pointing to referenced data” is consistent with the function of “referencing,” which was known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to refer to a reference data type, and was defined as follows: “A data type that is represented by a reference (similar to a pointer) to the type’s actual value. If a reference type is assigned to a variable, that variable

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references (or 'points to') the original value." See, "Microsoft Computer Dictionary, Fifth Edition," Microsoft Press, 2002, definition of "reference type."

Based on the definitions and the use of the terms in context of the claims, the terms "reference" as used in claim 7, is read as having the same function as the term "resolving" as used in claim 32.

Therefore, based on the stated interpretations of the claim language, claim 32 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 7 and is rejected along the same rationale.)

Regarding **dependent claim 33**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein a href (Hypertext REFerence) attribute of the include element provides a universal resource identifier of the binary data to be referenced.

(See, XML Spy, page 204, teaching an href to a universal resource identifier (URL).)

Regarding **dependent claim 34**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the combined data is presented as a MIME serialization.

(See, XML Spy, page 296, teaching translation of MIME serialization data to XML.)

Regarding **dependent claim 35**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the include element comprises a simple object access protocol (SOAP) header block.

(See, XML Spy, pages 257-273, teaching use of the SOAP protocol in a header block.)

Regarding **dependent claim 36**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the SOAP header block points to any one of a web resource, an audio resource, and an image resource.

(See, XML Spy, pages 115, 188, 295, 379-380, 414, and 436, teaching use of a cache for reloading files with URLs. And see, XML Spy, page 8, teaching that XML Spy will handle graphics as representations of media resources.)

Regarding **dependent claim 37-39**, XML Spy teaches:

wherein the combining comprises combining data fragments, each data fragment being defined by values corresponding to a respective encoding, length, and content.

(It is noted that the phrase “interleaving data” is not found to be expressly defined in the specification, except from what appears to be a contextual definition of the phrase “interleaved data” as follows: “FIG. 3 refers to the mixed content encoding combination technique, by which data having at least two different encodings is interleaved, i.e., combined, in accordance with a reference encoding.” See, figure 3, and disclosure, paragraph [0046]. Based on the specification and the context of the claims, the Examiner reads the limitation of combining comprising “interleaving data” to mean data which is a block containing more than one encoding, which is then read by the program and combined into one encoding such as Unicode. Such interpretation will be used for the remainder of this Office Action.

See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching many different encodings singularly or in combination being all translated to Unicode (XML) or other designated encoding. It is noted that XML Spy will translate most encodings into a variety of second encodings, including into Unicode for XML. The character of the original encodings and whether the block of data contains one or more than one encoding does not affect the translation. Additionally, the manner of notation of the data in the first encoding (i.e., “encoding, length, and content”) does not affect the translation and is read as non-functional descriptive language such that it is not limiting on the claimed invention.).

In addition,

*A method according to claim 13, wherein a data fragment is notated as
<encoding><length><content>.*

(It is noted that the phrase “interleaving data” is not found to be expressly defined in the specification, except from what appears to be a contextual definition of the phrase “interleaved data” as follows: “FIG. 3 refers to the mixed content encoding combination technique, by which data having at least two different encodings is interleaved, i.e., combined, in accordance with a reference encoding.” See, figure 3, and disclosure, paragraph [0046]. Based on the specification and the context of the claims, the Examiner reads the limitation of combining comprising “interleaving data” to mean data which is a block containing more than one encoding, which is then read by the program and combined into one encoding such as Unicode. Such interpretation will be used for the remainder of this Office Action.

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See, XML Spy, pages 117-131, 208-209, 303-304, and 551-553, teaching many different encodings singularly or in combination being all translated to Unicode (XML) or other designated encoding. It is noted that XML Spy will translate most encodings into a variety of second encodings, including into Unicode for XML. The character of the original encodings and whether the block of data contains one or more than one encoding does not affect the translation. Additionally, the manner of notation of the data in the first encoding (i.e., "encoding, length, and content") does not affect the translation and is read as non-functional descriptive language such that it is not limiting on the claimed invention.)

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 15-39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOSHUA D. CAMPBELL whose telephone number is (571)272-4133. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 AM - 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Joshua D Campbell/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2178
May 8, 2009